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Explanation of Plate iii

(a) Bouquet stage of meiosis in *Eurymela fenestrata* (Eurymelidae); (b, c) Two consecutive stages of diakinesis in *E. fenestrata*; (d) Metaphase I in same; (e) Diakinesis in *Deltocephalus taedius*; (f) Metaphase II in same; (g) Diakinesis in *Aconurominus flaviventris* (Stål) (Cicadelloidea); (h) Diakinesis in *Deltocephalus longinquus* showing trivalent.

APPENDIX

In response to a request from Mr. Max Whitten, a new genus and species of Eurymelidae are described below.

A NEW GENUS AND SPECIES OF EURYMELIDAE
(Homoptera, Cicadelloidea)

J. W. EVANS
Australian Museum

EURYMELINAE

ALOEURYMELA, gen. nov.

On the face of the head the labium terminates between the middle coxae and the anterior margin of the ante-clypeus is depressed below the rest of the sclerite. The crown of the head is only slightly wider against the eyes than in the centre. The tegmen has a well developed appendix. The hind tibiae have one spur and a few additional small spines. The male genitalia have oval sub-genital plates bearing terminal hook-like styles arising from the ventral margins.

Type species.—*Aloeurymela gearyi*, sp. nov.

In coloration and general appearance *Aloeurymela* resembles genera comprised in the Ipoinae rather than those in the Eurymelinae. It is included in the last-named subfamily because of the characters furnished by the male genitalia, in particular the presence of a well developed ventral accessory clasping process associated with the sub-genital plates.

ALOEURYMELA GEARYI, sp. nov.

(Fig. 4)

Length, ♂, ♀ 4.8 mm. General appearance long and narrow, sometimes with a characteristic diamond-shaped marking on the folded tegmina. Face of head pale apricot, or dark brown, mottled with yellow; lora and maxillary plates pale brown. Crown and pronotum pale or dark brown, or black, mottled with pale brown or greyish-white. Scutellum concolorous with the pronotum

but a darker shade. Tegmen basally concolorous with the head and thorax with two irregular transverse whitish fasciae, which may be confluent in the costal area. Male genitalia as in Fig. 4 (the aedeagus may have an additional spine to the one shown in the figure).

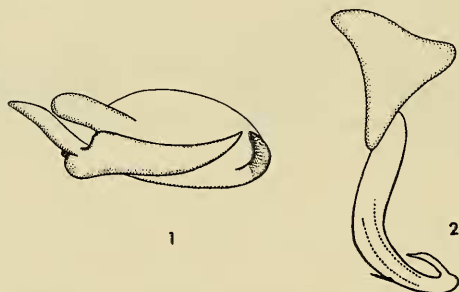


Fig. 4. *Alocurymela gearyi*. 1, subgenital plate and paramere; 2, aedeagus.

Holotype ♂ and *Allotype* ♀ from Cunnamulla, Queensland (coll. N. Geary, 11/41) in the Australian Museum.

Known distribution elsewhere.—Perth (Western Australia); Gilruth, Moolooka (Queensland); Walgett (New South Wales).